

JPRS 79847

12 January 1982

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1210



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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**USSR REPORT  
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INTERNATIONAL

ANALYSIS OF CONTEMPORARY ISLAMIC MOVEMENTS

MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in English No 11, Nov 81 pp 52-59

[Article by A. Vasiliyev]

[Text]

Islam plays an important role in the ideological struggle and social and political life in the present-day Near and Middle East, where it exerts a tangible influence on the consciousness of the broad sections of population, especially peasants and semi-proletarian and petty-bourgeois strata. This role is sometimes enhanced by various factors, both internal and external, such as the Arab countries' conflict with Israel and the growing economic and political influence of wealthy oil producing states with a traditionalistic orientation, particularly Saudi Arabia, which has recently been joined by Iran.

Islamic slogans are employed not only by conservative, feudal and proimperialist forces but also by ideologists of the national liberation movement, champions of the non-capitalist road of development, for, as Lenin said, "political protests in religious guise are common to all nations at a certain stage of their development".<sup>1</sup> In many Asian and African states Islam is the official religion, and serves as a kind of foundation for their social, political and legal institutions.

The political slant of present-day Moslem movements is complex and subject to changes. The social structure of some Moslem countries is amorphous, class distinctions are vague and theirs are multistructural societies. The peasants, petty bourgeoisie and semi-proletarian strata account for the bulk of the population and form the social backbone of traditional consciousness and strong religious sentiments. In Islamic countries the political system varies from revolutionary-democratic regimes to feudal theocracies. The green banner of Islam might be raised by fighters against imperialism and feudalism as well as by conservatives and rabid reactionaries. As stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "The banner of Islam may lead into struggle for liberation. This is borne out by history, including very recent history. But it also shows that reaction, too, manipulates with Islamic slogans to incite counter-revolutionary mutinies. Consequently, the whole thing hinges on the actual content of any movement".

<sup>1</sup> V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. 4, 243.

**W**ith the onset of European colonialism at the turn of the 20th century Moslem countries lost their independence either fully or in part. The reaction of Moslem society to this historical challenge was the emergence of three main trends stemming from the growing need for changes to overcome socio-economic backwardness and preserve or restore national independence.

The modernists—"Europeists" called for radical changes in the socio-political structure and the economic, military and legal systems after the example of West European bourgeois society. They rejected the Islamic heritage viewing it as the cause of their countries' backwardness and military and economic weakness. They called upon the people to adopt the "European way of life" by embracing West European capitalist civilization. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey, was an outstanding representative of this trend. He and his followers, the Kemalists, broke with traditions, divorced religious institutions from the state and prohibited the use of religion for political ends.

Another trend comprised moderate reformists with their adherents—the moderate Islamists. The essence of their programme was to adopt the technological achievements of Western, capitalist civilization and reform somewhat Islamic institutions, establishments and traditions, thereby opening the way to progress while retaining their heritage. Among its leaders was Jamal ad-Din al-Afghani, the founder of Pan-Islamism, which was embraced by the ruling class of the Ottoman Empire on the eve of its fall.

Then there were extreme traditionalists—orthodox Moslems who rejected all Western spiritual and social values, all the achievements of Western civilization, accepting only its technology and military organization. Their task was not to reform Islam but to revive its "initial purity", the form in which it had existed the first three centuries after its emergence (7th-10th cc.). Saudi Arabia, for instance, emerged in the 1920s in the most backward area of the Middle East on the basis of one of such trends, Wahhabism.

Nevertheless affiliation with either of the three trends, whose distinctions were rather relative, could not serve as a gauge of a clear-cut political credo by itself. Atatürk was actually paving the way for Turkey's development along the capitalist road. At the same time, however, he was a prominent leader of the national liberation movement of his time and proponent of cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the 1950s and 1960s Egyptian President Nasser opted for socialism, established fruitful cooperation with the USSR and introduced radical social changes through which he affected many traditional institutions, though to a much lesser degree than Atatürk. Contrary to these leaders, both Reza Shah of Iran and his son, the recently deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who considered themselves "modernists", "Europeized" their country with the sole aim of intensifying their despotic rule. Reza Shah became a satellite of Nazi Germany, and his son, reinstated in power with help from the CIA, became a US imperialism's policeman in the region and a butcher of his own people.

The ideology of Islam offers ample ground for use by diverse social trends. Among its specific features was the fusion of the religious and secular foundations with the theoretical priority of religious power. For historical reasons, the socio-political cataclysms in Moslem countries before the age of imperialism took place within the religious framework, finding their reflection in numerous "heresies" and sects without encroaching on the integrity of Islam as a system.

There are several reasons for the upswing of religious sentiments, obvious enhancement of political movements having a religious tinge in

the Moslem countries, and for the sharp "politzation" of Islam in the present-day world.

A considerable part of the population in those countries is linked either directly or otherwise with the pre-capitalist mode of life, and the majority of the people are illiterate. Islamic traditions, customs, institutions and beliefs are part of their everyday life, and are often the only familiar forms of social being and consciousness. It is natural for them therefore, to express their socio-political aspirations and protest against colonial and imperialist oppression in religious form.

The development of capitalism, which assumes abnormal forms in the young states, deteriorates the economic position and social status of the broad strata of the population. Imperialist interference and capitalist and neo-colonialist exploitation result in an encroachment on the working people's ethical norms cultivated within the framework of religious traditions. In these conditions in many Moslem countries the people find in Islam a form of protest against the way of life, foisted on them from outside with its cult of the golden calf, an increasing gap between wealth and poverty, corrupted elite, oppression of national culture, and the propagation of violence and immorality. The religious-minded fighters against imperialism and neo-colonialism instill in their followers ideas of industry and temperance, expressing them in Moslem form and drawing on Islam's egalitarian aspect.

The peoples of the Near and Middle East are growing ever more aware of their enhanced role on the world scene. They have become politically independent, turning from objects of international relations into subjects of them. In this area contradictions have increased between the national liberation movement in its various forms and imperialism, which is out to regain full control of oil, a raw material which is now in great demand in the capitalist world. At the same time the ruling classes in some of the Moslem countries have concentrated huge financial resources and, consequently, the levers of influence in their hands. In their propaganda for the masses they attribute the greater economic and political weight of the Near and Middle East countries to their religion. In the eyes of the masses the struggle between the national liberation forces and imperialism is more of a conflict between the "Moslem East" and the "Christian West".

A definite psychological burden is felt not only by the masses, who have no access to education, but also by many in the educated layers who are unable to reconcile their "modern" way of life and bourgeois ideals, borrowed from Western Europe or the USA, with family and social traditions. Public and state institutions set up after West European and American bourgeois models are often used as channels for the penetration of monopoly capital to the detriment of the national bourgeoisie. That is why a considerable part of intellectuals, the objective spokesmen for national bourgeois interests, turns to traditional Moslem values for an answer to present-day problems, and to Moslem institutions as a form for their activity.

The revolutionary-minded intelligentsia, "middle strata" and workers in Moslem countries have embraced the progressive ideas of our age, which they have modeled to suit concrete conditions. Communist and revolutionary-democratic parties have taken shape in several countries. They advocate cooperation with Moslem organizations and broad strata of believers with the aim of liberating the working people from exploitation, achieving development along the lines of socio-economic progress and strengthening independence and the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Egypt's National Progressive Unionist Party (left wing),

which was in opposition to Sadat's regime, had united religious and secular representatives under left-wing slogans. The revolutionary democrats in Algeria and Syria, Afghanistan and Democratic Yemen are effecting changes in the interests and with the support of the public at large with due account for the deep-rooted Islamic traditions.

Islamic ideology, however, offers the privileged classes a vast arsenal of weapons, as well. As Lenin wrote, from the standpoint of Marxism, religions and churches serve "to defend exploitation and to befuddle the working class". The exploiters close ranks with clerical circles to draw the masses away from the struggle against oppression.

A certain weakness of "secular" revolutionary and even democratic organizations in many Moslem countries is one of the specifics of their political struggle. The reason for this is the weakness of the social base and the fact that in states with conservative or reactionary regimes these organizations were subjected to ruthless repressions or even physically liquidated as in Shah's Iran. That is why revolutionary-democratic ideas could be expressed only through organizations with a religious tinge. One feature of Shiism is the absence of a direct link between its clergy and the state apparatus, unlike most Sunnite countries (Sunnism is the largest branch of Islam), with the clergy being rather in opposition to the government and therefore able to express more freely the people's moods and feelings.

A favourable atmosphere for anti-Shah and anti-government actions in Iran was created by the long struggle of workers, students, craftsmen, peasants and several secular opposition parties and organizations, including the Tudeh Party of Iran. However, the impact of religion on the masses and the weight and prestige of the ulemas who cultivated profound anti-government and anti-imperialist feelings were exceptionally high. Under the slogan of defending "Islam's spiritual values" and the interests of the poor a group of the more influential ulemas (ayatollahs) headed by Khomeini used Shiite dogmas and traditions as a weapon against the despotic Shah and the country's neo-colonialist "Westernization".

Shiite doctrine does not recognize the primacy of secular rule, and the Iranian clerical elite has always striven for full or at least partial rule. This provided the anti-Shah religious movement, which won mass support by its demands of social justice and its anti-imperialist trend, with a weighty argument. During the rule of Reza Shah and his son Mohammed Reza Pahlavi the economic might, wealth and power of the Shiite élite were substantially undermined. That is why the mosques, and there were 80,000 of them in Iran, became legal or semi-legal centres of opposition. Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers employed for propaganda purposes the term "devil's servant", which they took from the Koran, to label both the Shah and his retinue and Americans, and actively propagated the Shiite traditions of martyrdom in the fight for faith.

The Shah's repressions were aimed against all his opponents, including the Shiite clergy. His American "friends and patrons of Islam" trained the SAVAK secret police which tortured and liquidated representatives of the clergy along with other patriots. US Ambassador Richard Helms was the Shah's adviser on security questions.

There has been a marked upsurge of activity in different religious organizations in Egypt of late. Many of them, closely linked with the lower strata, tradesmen, intelligentsia and students, express in religious forms the political aspirations of masses. Indicatively, diverse Moslem societies sharply condemned Sadat's foreign policy, including the Camp David deal with Israel, and the corruption of the state apparatus leading to the boundless wealth of a few against the background

of general poverty. Many religious organizations were deeply concerned over Egypt's break with several Arab and Moslem countries, Saudi Arabia in particular. The mass demonstrations in Iran, which led to the overthrow of the Shah's regime and where the leading role was played by religious elements, invigorated the Moslem movement in Egypt still more.

In Egypt this movement also has a mass base. Suffice it to say that some five million people are members of diverse religious organizations: Sufic orders, courses in the Koran, etc. Less than half of all of Egypt's mosques are staffed with graduates of the Moslem Al-Azhar University in Cairo, are under government control and are accountable to the Great Mufti, the head of the religious hierarchy. In most of the country's mosques imams or qadis are of lower-class origin and sympathize with the masses' demands and problems. It should be noted, however, that drawing a parallel between the situations in Egypt and Iran could lead grave errors. On the whole the Sunnite clergy had always been an unofficial element of the state apparatus and directly served the interests of the upper classes.

Under Sadat's regime the association of Moslem Brothers' stepped up its activities in Egypt. Founded in the 1930s, it numbered nearly a million members by 1952 and was one of Nasser's chief opponents. It was outlawed after an attempt on the President's life.

In the 1970s the association was not yet fully legalized. It had won, however, the right to publish its own magazines. In 1973 the last of its imprisoned members were released. The organizations of Moslem fighters Allah's Warriors and Al-Takfir wa al-Higra split off from the association, perpetrated several acts of terrorism and were routed by the authorities.

The Moslem Brothers' leaders welcomed Sadat's bloodless counter-revolutionary coup. However, taking into consideration the popular sentiment, several leaders of this movement condemned Sadat's collusion with Israel and his refusal to support the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

In an attempt to eliminate the opposition, the Sadat regime had launched a wide campaign of arrests and repressions in the country in September. The formal pretext for it has been the intensification of disagreements between the Moslem and Christian communities. Hundreds of representatives of the political and even religious opposition have been arrested along with other persons for allegedly fomenting religious strife.

In several countries the Moslem Brothers are linked with feudal-theocratic reaction. In Syria they took the road of terrorism against the national democratic regime, playing thereby into the hand of Zionism and imperialism, for Damascus is in the front ranks of the fighters for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands, including East Jerusalem with its famous El Aqsa mosque, which is the third most important Moslem shrine.

In Afghanistan the rank-and-file members of the Moslem Brothers were turned by their leaders into instruments of US-Chinese interference in their country's affairs, and this despite the fact that after the overthrow of the Amin clique the revolutionary government began to pursue a policy of respect for the people's religious feelings and came out in defence of freedom of religion. This policy found understanding and support among believers and the patriotically-minded clergy. However a part of the clergy, especially those linked with the deposed class of feudal landlords and, in one way or another, with foreign capital, came out against the new regime.

At the present stage the "politicization" of Moslem movements is ac-

quiring new and often unexpected forms. Opposition to the official regime among the clergy was manifested even in Saudi Arabia where the Koran is proclaimed the country's "constitution". Following the Shiites' anti-government actions in the Eastern Province which did not surprise anyone owing to their old enmity towards the Sunnite (Wahhabi) authorities and to events in Iran, the seizure of Kaaba in Mecca by the armed opposition literally shook the kingdom. In late 1979 several hundred armed opponents of the ruling Saud family seized the chief Moslem shrine. They were routed only after fierce fighting. It turned out that the backbone of the insurgents was made up of ultra-orthodox elements who condemned the corruption of the existing regime, the excessive influence of foreigners in the country and deviation from "religious purity".

Moslem movements which have a political tinge are heterogeneous as a rule. They may have two aspects: progressive—anti-imperialist, anti-monopolist and anti-feudal; and reactionary—anti-communist and anti-socialist. The political position of the movement and its manifestations depend of course on concrete socio-political, national and international conditions.

In the definite historical conditions of our time the bourgeoisie in Moslem countries is far from anxious to spread secular ideology and secularize social life, as was the case with the West European bourgeoisie at the time of its rise. On the other hand, it regards Islam, and especially its tenets sanctifying relations of exploitation and class society, as a barrier against the circulation of progressive and, above all, communist ideas. Communist parties are banned in most Moslem countries. Their activities are persecuted and their members subjected to repressions.

Islam has also begun to play a more prominent role in international relations. In the 1960s and 1970s the anti-imperialist course in the foreign policy of several independent Moslem states was accompanied by a number of domestic reforms aimed not only against the feudals but also against the local big bourgeoisie. At the same time the conservative regimes were searching for ways that would enable them to unite against the revolutionary democratic states. In 1965 Saudi Arabia, with Washington's and London's blessings, advanced a plan for establishing an "Islamic pact". However, Dulles' ideas of forming military alliances under the aegis of the West had by that time discredited themselves to such an extent that this venture, which had secured only a single supporter in the person of the Shah of Iran, was scuttled.

Following Israel's aggression in 1967 and its seizure of East Jerusalem changes took place in the foreign policies of all Moslem countries. Even the conservative regimes became convinced that imperialism, backing Tel Aviv, was highly hostile to Islam and the genuine interests of Asian and African countries. Taking heed of their peoples' sentiments, they began to advance anti-imperialist slogans. At Moslem conferences they demanded that Washington cease its support to Israeli expansion, condemned the US-Egyptian-Israeli collusion and advocated the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, including East Jerusalem and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Moslem states drew conclusions from the victory of the Iranian revolution which put an end to US sway over that country and proclaimed the need to step up the struggle against Zionism as imperialism's shock force and in support of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples.

Indicatively, conservative leaders in several Moslem countries, who were traditionally linked with the West, often stressed in their official declarations their independence from the unreliable and dangerous over-

seas "patron". Several leaders of conservative Moslem states, unlike those in revolutionary-democratic countries, were ready to cooperate closely with Washington as its junior partners, but could see with much bitterness how little the leading imperialist power reckoned with their interests. The revolution in Iran and the overthrow of the Shah's regime increased their fears for their own fate. The Shah's close ties with the US imperialists not only did not help him but, quite the contrary, served as an additional stimulus for his overthrow. That is why the more influential Moslem states showed their disapproval of US plans of drawing them under its "military umbrella" and stationing US troops and military bases in their territories, and came out with criticism against Washington.

Many suras of the Koran, one of which even bears the title "Hypocrites", warn against confiding in liars who pretend to be virtuous friends and allies of Islam. These suras are highly topical these days when Western politicians are out to prove that they are deeply concerned about the fate of Moslems.

At the turn of the 20th century, when diverse political trends were taking shape in the Moslem countries, the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm pretended to be a "champion" of Islam, being certain that this would help it to gain hold of the Ottoman Empire and then the entire Near and Middle East. Today, notwithstanding the severe lesson it received in Iran, Washington has also declared itself a "patron" of Islam trying in this way to secure better access to the Moslem countries' wealth.

History shows that each time the Moslem states try to free themselves of the imperialist yoke and take their natural wealth, especially oil, into their own hands so as to dispose of it as they see fit, the imperialist powers led by the USA, come out with threats and even resort to force to subordinate them to their will. All this inevitably engenders profound anti-imperialist feelings among the Moslem peoples, which have led to revolutionary upheavals in some of these countries.

That is why Washington has felt it highly urgent to try and dislodge mass Moslem movements from their anti-imperialist positions and turn them against national-democratic trends with the aid of narrow-minded fanatics who are dragging society backwards. Imperialist and Peking propaganda and its stooges have set themselves the aim of channelling the Moslems' feelings along the lines of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism and isolating the national liberation movement, religious in form, from the socialist community countries.

Gambling on the Afghan events Washington and Peking are out to unite the reactionary forces in Moslem countries under anti-communist slogans. Imperialist and Peking propaganda seeks "to prove" that the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, which was carried out in the people's interests, is "hostile to Islam". Moslem slogans are used to trainwash the mercenaries that infiltrate Afghanistan from Pakistan.

These mercenaries, trained by Americans, Chinese and Egyptians, kill teachers for teaching girls to read and write, women for daring to unveil their faces, peasants for dividing the lands of landlords, workers for taking part in building a new state. And it is these bandits and killers that imperialist and Peking propaganda presents as "true Moslems" while labeling their victims as "renegades".

When the April revolution in Afghanistan gained momentum and with the USSR's fraternal support developed its national-democratic character following the overthrow of the Amin clique, several reactionary leaders of Moslem countries made use of the Afghan events as a pretext for acting according to their class instincts and gambling on the people's

religious feelings. At their meetings these conservatives came out against the Afghan revolution. This is how the Foreign Ministers of Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria and Libya and the PLO representatives assessed the so-called campaign in defence of Islam, unleashed by Washington and Peking and snatched up by reactionaries in connection with the Afghan events: "The hullabaloo raised by world imperialism, led by the USA, and joined by Israel and the Egyptian regime around the events in Iran and Afghanistan is made in a bid to push the Arab and Moslem peoples off the road of struggle against the chief threat -Zionist occupation- undermine Arab and Moslem solidarity, bring the Camp David deal out of an impasse and sow enmity between the Arab nation and its friends, above all the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries".

"The question of defending Islam is being settled in Palestine, Jerusalem and Lebanon where Moslems are being slaughtered with US weapons and from US aircraft, and not in Afghanistan", said Abdul Hafim Khaddam, Syria's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign

Affairs, in an interview to the newspaper *Al-Safir* "The United States seeks to use the Islamic states in its struggle against the Soviet Union in the interests of its global strategy. At the same time the imperialist circles are raising a hue and cry and gambling on the need to defend Islam in order to suppress the revolutionary movement among Moslems which manifested itself in the Iranian revolution."

There undoubtedly are anti-Soviet and anti-Communist elements in Moslem countries. Their position, however, is determined by class instincts and interests and not by their Islamic faith. Possessing powerful means of propaganda, both traditional and modern, they can succeed in drawing to their side, if only for a time, part of the population. In turn, the neo-colonialists, while adhering in principle to their old methods, such as fomenting inter-religious strife, are seeking to bridge different faiths and achieve mutual understanding supposedly in the interests of "defence against communists". If worse comes to the worst they are even ready to close their eyes to the verbal "anti-imperialism" of the religious slogans proclaimed by the conservative leaders provided they are "counter-balanced" by real anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism. The arguments advanced by some religious and political leaders claiming that "Eastern Communism" is just as dangerous to Moslem countries as "Western capitalism", distort political perspectives, which poses a danger to their peoples, and which in the final analysis plays into the hand of neo-colonialists, channelling Islam along the lines of reaction and counter-revolution. The plans of imperialism today are aimed precisely at isolating the Moslem peoples from the socialist world. To achieve this, Christian imperialists are extending their hand to Moslem reactionaries. It is . . . this aim in mind that the Moslem reactionaries support Lebanese separatists alongside the Zionists.

However more and more people in the Moslem countries are becoming aware of the secret mainsprings behind the "concern" for Islam that is being demonstrated by the imperialists and their stooges.

A Libyan newspaper rebuked those who were spreading "fabrications that the Soviet Union was opposed to Islam", drawing attention to the fact that it was "populated by millions of Moslems who enjoyed all rights and freely professed Islam". "The people fighting for freedom and independence against oppression and injustice," wrote the newspaper, "always receive aid and support on the part of the Soviet Union, whereas America has always come out against Islamic foundations and principles, destroyed its shrines and, using armed force, undermined the Islamic faith and values virtually in All Arab and Moslem countries."

The Soviet Union was and remains the true friend of the peoples of the East. Expressing the attitude of the Soviet state to the toiling Moslems of Russia and the East, Lenin wrote that they should be the masters of their country themselves. They had the right to this, for their destiny was in their hands.

After the October Revolution the Islamic peoples of former tsarist Russia solved, with the fraternal aid of the other Soviet peoples, the economic, social and cultural problems facing the countries of the East and reached heights in their development, living standards, welfare and stability that hundreds of millions of Moslems in Asia and Africa can only dream of.

As reiterated again at the 26th CPSU Congress, respect for the people's religious feelings is an integral part of Soviet state policy. That is why Moslem believers who are coming out against imperialism, for freedom from neo-colonialism and the liberation of desecrated Islamic shrines, for the right to decide their own fate, for freedom, independence and economic and social progress, can count on solidarity from the USSR.

CSO: 1812/34

NATIONAL

DOLGIKH CALLS FOR ECONOMICAL, EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 81 pp 10-19

[Article by V. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "National Economic Resources Must Be Used Efficiently and Economically"]

[Text] The Soviet people are now working enthusiastically to carry out the plans for communist construction worked out at the 26th CPSU Congress. Congress documents and the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev defined the party's economic strategy, with the enhancement of public well-being as its highest goal. This goal can be attained only through the constant growth of national production and the transfer of the economy to primarily intensive channels of development. The accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee stresses in particular that our future progress will depend more and more on the efficient and effective use of all existing resources--labor, fixed assets, fuel, raw materials and the products of fields and farms.

In line with congress directives, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree this June "On More Intensive Work for the Economical and Efficient Use of Raw Materials, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources." This document of fundamental significance sets forth a long-range program of action, including an entire series of organizational, scientific, technical and economic measures. It will be carried out with the most active participation of all ministries and departments, all labor collectives, party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and all workers, kolkhoz members and specialists in the national economy. The general concern about the economical use of resources and their conservation is a guarantee that the assignments set by the Communist Party for the 11th Five-Year Plan will be completed.

As soon as socialism triumphs, Marxism-Leninism teaches us, the economical use of working time and of live and embodied labor becomes the primary economic law of society. The need for planned and efficient economic management stems from the very essence of the socialist economic order, which is based on public ownership of the means of production. After all, the development of production here is subordinate to the public interest, necessitating the economical and thrifty use of all resources for the purpose of enhancing the well-being of the working population and promoting the all-round development of the individual. By its very nature, our way of life excludes the possibility of waste--capitalism's characteristic senseless waste of material resources, labor and energy in the race for profits.

The socialist economy can and must be the most economical. Of course, this requirement is not satisfied automatically. This necessitates the use of all of the potential capabilities of our social order. As speakers noted at the 26th congress, our present expenditures of raw material and energy per unit of national income exceed the best world indicators. This means that we are not making use of all the reserves our society possesses.

The complete and effective use of production potential and material and financial resources and the cultivation of care for public property should be regarded as the main objective of communist construction. In the article "The Great Feat," V. I. Lenin wrote: "Communism begins where rank and file workers selflessly strive to augment labor productivity and conserve each pound of grain, coal, iron and other products" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], vol 39, p 22).

During all stages of the development of the socialist society, the Communist Party and Soviet State have constantly followed Lenin's instructions regarding the need for efficient management of the economy and have constantly tried to reduce production costs and augment public property. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the careful treatment of public property and the ability to make full and intelligent use of all we have represent the core of our economic policy and one of the major principles of CPSU economic strategy. This should be the focus of the initiative of labor collectives, of mass party work, of technical policy and of planning and management.

The struggle for thrift and conservation is the major element of party activity to enhance the effectiveness of national production and accomplish its all-round intensification. The essence of this effectiveness consists in the attainment of greater results with the use of less resources. An analysis of the present conditions of national production and the prospects for its development indicates that the reduction of material requirements in the production sphere will be much more important for the national economy in the 1980's.

This is connected primarily with the growing dimensions of our national economy. The quantity of resources now used in the production sphere is so great that each percentage of reduction in resource expenditures saves the society huge sums and the labor of millions of people. For example, 15 years ago a 1-percent reduction was equivalent to 9 million tons of conventional fuel, but now it is equivalent to 17 million tons.

As the economy develops, the need for crude resources, fuel, energy and various materials constantly increases. The world consumption of crude minerals and fuel has doubled each 15 years since the beginning of the 1950's, and the figure has risen even more quickly in the case of some resources. In the last 30 years there has been a 6-fold increase in petroleum consumption (according to estimates), an 8-fold increase in natural gas consumption, an 8.5-fold increase in electric power consumption and a 6-fold to 8-fold increase in the consumption of mineral fertilizers, cement and several other materials.

We must remember that the growth rates of the production and consumption of crude minerals and energy resources in our country far exceed the world average. In the last 30 years the Soviet output of petroleum (including gas condensate) has increased

16-fold, the gas output has increased 75-fold, the output of electric energy has increased 14-fold, the output of iron ore has increased 6-fold and the cement output has increased 12-fold. The Soviet Union is now the world leader in the production of many types of crude resources and fuel. They include petroleum, steel, cement, mineral fertilizers, wheat and cotton. The national economy's need for resources, however, is increasing more quickly than their output. This problem can only be solved through their efficient use.

Colossal raw material, fuel, energy and other mineral resources will have to be mobilized for the implementation of the extensive program for the nation's economic and social development during the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980's. The USSR has a rich crude mineral base for this. As the mineral output grows, however, geological mining conditions deteriorate and mining costs rise. The deposits now being worked are less rich in useful components and are in virtually inaccessible regions far from the consumption site. The average depth of mined minerals is lower (in coal mines, for example, the average depth plunged from 138 to 446 meters within 30 years). In connection with this, proportional capital investments in the establishment of new capacities for the extraction of crude minerals and the overhead costs of production have risen considerably.

The cost of crude resources and energy has risen dramatically in all countries. The average world price of oil is 14 times as high as it was in 1970, the price of rolled ferrous metals is 2.2 times as high, the price of wood is 2.7 times as high, the price of cement is 1.9 times as high and the price of wheat is 2.3 times as high. As for prices in our country, in the last 5 years the cost of extracting a ton of oil was twice as high as in the beginning of the 1970's. This tendency will continue into the future.

The urgent need to conserve material resources also stems from the fact that many are irreplaceable. "We are responsible for their correct and careful use," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "not only to the present generation but also to future generations. And no one has any right to forget this."

These are some of the factors determining our economic policy's emphasis on the more efficient and economical use of resources, calling for new and massive efforts in this direction. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have stipulated that there must be radical improvement in the work to reinforce conservation in all areas of the national economy. This work is multifaceted, covering both the production and the consumption of fuel, crude resources and materials and the sphere of public information and administration.

The efficient and economical use of material resources must be accomplished primarily with the aid of technological progress. Obviously, modern equipment provides colossal opportunities for this in all areas of the national economy. After all, during the 10th Five-Year Plan the incorporation of technological innovations produced an economic savings of approximately 22 billion rubles just in industry by reducing material and labor expenditures.

At the same time, there is no doubt that science can and must play an important part in the efficient use of all types of resources. This will require, as the previously mentioned decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of

Ministers stresses, more active fundamental and applied research into current problems connected with the acceleration of technological progress for the purpose of reducing material and energy requirements in the production sphere, instituting stricter conservation and improving product quality. Managers, engineers, designers, project planners, technologists and other specialists must take more responsibility for the development and incorporation of new equipment and technological processes ensuring the efficient and economical use of resources without any deterioration in the quality of products.

In response to the party's appeal, the collectives of several Moscow enterprises put forth an initiative for a movement during the 11th Five-Year Plan for the broad-scale incorporation of scientific and technical achievements in production for the purpose of guaranteeing a maximum savings in labor, material and energy resources. Moscow scientists promised to provide the national economy with the results of around 6,000 research and development projects with an anticipated impact of more than 2 billion rubles. The Moscow workers' initiative was commended by the CPSU Central Committee and recommended for widespread emulation.

Scientific achievements are used in all stages of the production and consumption of material resources. One of the primary objectives is the augmentation of mineral extraction volumes and the improvement of geological prospecting methods and mining techniques. Suffice it to say that the technology presently used in the USSR and abroad leaves more than half of all oil reserves underground. There are also significant remaining reserves of coal and iron ore. Massive scientific and practical measures are being taken to reduce losses. As yet, however, little has been done. Progressive mining methods must be introduced on a broader scale and the scientific community must be more actively involved in the resolution of this problem.

The need for the comprehensive and thorough processing of crude resources was underscored at the 26th party congress. Much is already being done in this field. Enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical and gas industries derive significant quantities of valuable substances in addition to their main product as a result of this comprehensive processing. For example, in nonferrous metallurgy 13 extra components are derived from the processing of copper ore, 17 from the processing of lead and zinc ore and 14 from copper and nickel ore. The value of the minerals derived in this manner in nonferrous metallurgy is now equivalent to one-fourth of the value of the entire commercial product derived from crude ore, and almost one-third of the profits in this industry result from the comprehensive use of crude resources.

This matter has been given a great deal of thought by, for example, party organizations and economic managers at the Chelyabinsk Electrolytic Zinc Plant. This enterprise employs waste-free technology. Solid production waste products, in which nonferrous metals are concentrated, are sent to lead and copper plants for processing. Sulfuric gases are used in the production of sulfuric acid. This provides for their highly efficient use and prevents air pollution. All of these measures have brought the extraction volume of zinc, the main product, up to almost 97 percent, which is higher than the figure for the best foreign enterprises.

Oil and gas refining technology needs further improvement. World and Soviet experience has proved that this would produce an output much greater than the present one

in cost terms. We are naturally also disturbed by the contempt displayed in some places for local types of fuel (coal, peat, wood, etc.).

Losses of crude resources during shipment and storage must be reduced resolutely, as they cost the national economy a great deal. For example, losses of coal during shipment amount to several million tons a year. Large quantities of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets and fruit are lost. Many valuable products spoil because of the unsatisfactory condition of rolling stock, poor packaging and the failure to prepare resources and materials properly for shipment. The reduction of shipping costs is a major statewide objective, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. It can be attained through the efficient distribution of productive forces, the organization of optimal freight traffic patterns and the avoidance of cross shipments.

The better use of the secondary resources of crude minerals, materials and energy can produce a significant savings. Their quantity in the national economy is constantly growing. Approximately 350 million tons of conventional fuel from secondary energy resources, around 100 million tons of scrap metal and large quantities of waste paper, chemicals and other resources are produced each year. They can be extremely useful in the economic sense. Expenditures on these are many times lower than the cost of extracting primary resources.

Some positive experience has been accumulated in this field and must be disseminated on a broad scale. The CPSU Central Committee commended the work of the party organizations and collectives of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, the Volkhov Aluminum Plant and the Polimir Association in Novopolotsk. The use of secondary energy resources at these enterprises conserved around 26 million tons of conventional fuel in the last 5 years. The utilization level of secondary thermal resources is 55 percent here, which is much higher than the industrywide average. The Prikarpates Association uses 534,000 of the 576,000 cubic meters, or 92.7 percent, of the wood by-products derived from logging and wood processing operations. But this is certainly not the case everywhere.

Throughout the national economy as a whole, by-products and secondary resources are not being utilized adequately. Little secondary thermal energy is used. The organization of the derivation and processing of secondary ferrous and nonferrous metals needs considerable improvement. The quantities of waste paper, plastic, industrial rubber and some other items and household waste which are utilized are negligible. No one should ignore this problem. It must be regarded as something of the utmost importance. Apparently, what is needed is a change in the mentality of the individual, whether he is an administrator or a rank and file worker.

One of the important measures for the efficient and economical use of resources consists in the widespread incorporation of waste-free and resource-conserving technology. Our potential in this field is substantial, and this is attested to by the following data. If the plastic torsion and welding technology were to be used on 1 million tons of rolled metal products, generally processed by cutting, this would save around 250,000 tons of metal and free 15,000 metal-cutting tools and 20,000 workers. The substitution of welded items for cast metal also produces a considerable savings. At the Elektrostal' Heavy Machine-Building Plant, for example, cast metal with a total weight of over 5,000 tons was replaced by welded items.

This reduced the weight by 26 percent and the labor requirements of the manufacturing process by 32 percent. Experience has shown that powder metallurgy is a quite promising field. The manufacture of a thousand tons of machine-building items from metallic powders produces a savings of 1,500-2,000 tons of metal and frees up to 190 workers and 80 pieces of equipment.

The improvement of the rolled metal production structure and of the quality of metal products and the manufacture of more economical types can be of tremendous help in the conservation of metal in machine building, construction and other branches of the national economy. The manufacture of around 1,200 new items has been mastered in ferrous metallurgy in the last 10 years. The output of sheet metal has grown 1.5-fold, the output of low-alloy rolled steel products has grown 1.7-fold, the output of heat-reinforced products has doubled and the output of flexible steel products has quadrupled. The use of economical metal products manufactured at ferrous metallurgy enterprises conserved more than 4 million tons of metal just during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Ferrous metallurgy will have important tasks to perform in the 11th Five-Year Plan as well. The output of efficient metal products is to be increased by 1.5-fold to 2.5-fold, including cold-rolled sheet metal, heat-processed rolled products and others. The production of fine sheet iron and new types of coated sheet metal and iron is to be mastered. The continuous growth of the output of efficient metal products, the expansion of their assortment and the improvement of their quality are expected to save more than 7 million tons of metal.

Research and design organizations are now concentrating more on raising the technical level and the quality, reliability and economic indicators of machines, equipment and other items. Much is being done in this field. The percentage of products of the highest and first quality categories doubled in the last 5 years. It is obvious, however, that the reduction of energy and material requirements is not being given enough attention in research and design projects. The material requirements of production in industry are decreasing too slowly. At present, the indicators for some of our machines and equipment are much higher than the best world achievements. It is clear that these problems demand constant attention.

A consistent policy of energy conservation must be conducted in all areas of production and consumption. More economical equipment and energy-saving technology must be developed and used in production, the heat retention of buildings and facilities must be augmented and strict discipline must be observed in the use of fuel and energy. Our country conserved more than 120 million tons of fuel in 1980 in comparison to the 1975 figure. Unfortunately, far from all enterprises and all links of the national economy are taking a responsible approach to the conservation of fuel and energy, and this results in substantial national economic losses.

Significant quantities of material and financial resources are used in the creation of new fixed assets. In connection with this, designs of enterprises and the very construction process must be made more economical. The Gidropoyekt Institute imeni S. Ya. Zhuk has displayed commendable initiative in this field. After determining specific ways of improving designs and making maximum use of the latest scientific and technical achievements in them, the institute collective resolved to reduce the estimated cost of hydraulic projects of the current five-year plan by at least

230 million rubles, reduce cement expenditures in dam construction by 370,000 tons and expenditures of rolled metal products by 110,000 tons and reduce projected labor expenditures by 2 million man-days while preserving and even improving the quality of new facilities. There is no doubt that this collective's initiative will be energetically supported by other project planning organizations.

Each year the funds invested in fixed productive assets increase. The value of these assets increased 2.2-fold in the last 10 years and exceeded 1.1 trillion rubles. Their more efficient use will reduce the need for new capital investments and the cost of construction. Many of our enterprises are using equipment, assemblies and machines to great advantage. The "1,000-brigades" in the coal industry, for example, are mining twice as much coal per mechanized complex as the industry average. There are many similar examples in machine building, light industry, the food industry, construction and the agrarian sector of our economy.

On the national economic level, however, the degree of productive asset use is still too low. What is more, the output-capital ratio in industry dropped during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Enterprise collectives in all branches of the national economy must make a great effort to attain the important objective set at the 26th party congress: the use of the colossal potential created by the Soviet people in an efficient manner and to full advantage.

The party has asked that the struggle for thrift and conservation acquire a nationwide character. After all, the production of material goods and the use of resources in our country are the affair of millions and millions of people, of each one of us. The final results of all this work will depend on the extent to which all workers are aware of the significance of conservation and on their efforts to conserve productive resources. The attainment of an objective of these dimensions will necessitate the mobilization of all the capabilities of the socialist society, the use of all available means of indoctrinating the working population and the encouragement of labor and social activity by the masses. In particular, this will be promoted by the measures specified in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On More Intensive Work for the Economical and Efficient Use of Raw Materials, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources" both in the improvement of the economic mechanism and the improvement of indoctrinational work in collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government have resolved to accomplish a decisive transition in all planning and economic activity toward the more efficient and economical use of material resources. Our plans must instruct enterprise collectives to concentrate more on stepping up the growth of production results in comparison to material expenditures and recognizing the need for improvement in the structure of the entire national economy and its branches for the minimization of energy and material requirements in production. Priority allocations of capital investments and the equipment and capacities of construction organizations must be made for the institution of measures for the conservation of material resources, as experience has shown that it is much more profitable to use resources in this manner than to expend them on the derivation of equivalent quantities of primary materials.

In order to heighten the mobilizing effect of material resource expenditures norms, important measures will be taken to reinforce the normative base of planning and

production. These will include the timely revision of outdated normatives, the introduction of progressive resource expenditure norms corresponding to the current level of equipment and technology and the organization of production and labor, the elimination of the faulty practice of the unsubstantiated elevation of norms and the strict accounting of fuel, energy and raw material expenditures. An effective way of reducing the material requirements of production will consist in the establishment of plan normatives for ministries and enterprises of the expenditure of major types of resources in natural terms per unit of product and the expansion of the list of products for which norm expenditure reduction assignments have been set.

Emphasis on overhead costs as an indicator of planning and the evaluation of association and enterprise activity will be of great value in mobilizing workers to struggle for stricter conservation. Until recently, its role has unfortunately been underestimated, and this has raised the cost of many products. It is also significant that the proportion of profits in industry derived from the reduction of production costs dropped from 39 percent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan to 23 percent in the 10th. The establishment of maximum material expenditure limits per ruble of product or operational costs should play a positive role in the eradication of this negative tendency.

The time has also come to considerably augment the influence of standards on the economical use of resources. Existing and new standards and technical specifications will now include material- and energy-input indicators among the basic requirements of products. These indicators will correspond to the best Soviet and foreign achievements.

Economic incentives represent an integral part of the planned management of national production in the socialist society. Measures are now being taken to heighten the interest of enterprise and organization collectives and of workers and employees in the efficient use of material resources. In particular, the formation of economic incentive funds is being made dependent on the savings in crude resources, fuel, materials and energy. The practice of paying bonuses to workers, foremen, technologists, designers and other engineering and technical personnel for the conservation of resources over and above technically substantiated expenditure norms is spreading. Enterprises can use up to 75 percent of the derived savings for this purpose.

It is important to guarantee the efficient use of funds for material incentives and to reward people for real economy and tangible results. The improvement of planning and the stimulation of conservation must naturally be combined with stronger economic penalties. Special attention will now be given to heightening the material responsibility of enterprises, organizations, shops, divisions and individual workers for the overexpenditure of resources.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers calls for a mass workers' movement for maximum thrift in industry, agriculture, transportation, construction, the non-production sphere and administration. Each Soviet person must be highly conscious of his duty and become actively involved in the struggle for thrift and economy at work and in the home and make a maximum contribution to this nationwide cause. Today, more than ever before, the organizational and mass political work to mobilize the laboring public for the fuller use of resources must be made more effective and productive. This work must be made as specific and business-like as possible, without any haphazard operations or cliche approaches.

Thrift is one of the most important features of the communist attitude toward labor and the communist consciousness of the masses. It develops under the influence of our entire way of life and the entire sociopolitical atmosphere of the Soviet society.

Socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor play an inestimable role in the communist indoctrination of the working public and in the mobilization of the masses for the attainment of economic objectives. Participation in competition causes people to view their work from the standpoint of the entire society's interests. It stimulates the development of their creativity and encourages them to seek production reserves. As we know, it is precisely during the course of labor competition that effective forms of struggle for the efficient use of resources are born, such as personal thrift accounts, personal and brigade creative plans, contracts on engineer-worker collaboration and thrift competitions. All of these attest to the increasing awareness and production and social activity of Soviet people.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the counter-plans of collectives and the commitments of competitors will stress conservation and the disclosure and maximum use of reserves. Party, trade-union and other public organizations must develop and uphold the initiative of working people and their creative efforts. Specific measures should be taken in each collective to reward participants in the all-union public review of the efficiency with which crude resources, materials and fuel and energy resources are used.

The efficient and zealous care of national wealth presupposes purposeful indoctrination work, in which all party and public organizations, mass news organs, the press, radio, television, propagandists in the system of political and economic education and agitation collectives must be involved. Present economic conditions demand that this work be raised to a new and higher level.

The sectorial divisions of republic, oblast, kray, rayon and city party committees must take a more active part in this work than they do now. The cultivation of thrift presupposes that the broad working masses first be made aware of the national economic significance of the efficient use of resources, of the tremendous role played by this factor in the economic and social development of the country and of the need to adhere strictly to all rules on the expenditure of resources. The heads of courses in all forms of political and economic education must see to it that each laborer is fully aware that an economical economy and work of better quality represent the most essential condition for the enhancement of public well-being and the successful attainment of the objectives of communist construction. People must be taught the organic relationships between these problems and must be encouraged to strive for the use of equipment, crude resources, materials and energy to full advantage in each work position and to economize on large and small items, at work and in the home.

Propaganda about the solicitous treatment of public property must be vivid and comprehensible. After all, people sometimes simply do not know the impact of a savings of even 1 percent of fuel or crude resources on the level of the country, the sector or the specific enterprise and have never been informed why it is so important to use bread and other food products thrifitly. Ministries, departments and the

economic offices of enterprises and associations must do their part to provide lecturers and propagandists with data about the possibilities for, and importance of, the efficient use of resources. There must be a constant search for simple and accessible ways of explaining the importance of conservation to people and of convincing them of the need to adhere strictly to conservation regulations. It is extremely important for propagandists and lecturers to provide competent explanations of the opportunities for the conservation of material and other resources in all spheres of our activity and to help their listeners compile and carry out personal plans for the enhancement of operational efficiency and quality and personal thrift accounts. This will help to make ideological indoctrination more productive.

The system of political and economic education occupies a prominent place in the cultivation of modern economic thinking in workers and in the economic education of the masses, including the cultivation of a proprietary sense in regard to the country. This presupposes a sound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist economic theory and of party strategy in economic construction and the development of the ability and desire to put this knowledge to practical use. Under present conditions it is particularly important, as speakers noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, to overcome earlier habits, traditions and stereotypes and resolutely put an end to the tendency and practice of emphasizing quantitative indicators and underestimating qualitative factors of production growth.

The cultivation of thrifty habits must begin in the schools. The development of a caring and solicitous attitude in young boys and girls toward the public wealth created by the labor of generations must become one of the major elements of the indoctrinal work of Komsomol and Pioneer organizations. These subjects will occupy a prominent place in the system of Komsomol education.

The cultivation of a solicitous attitude toward socialist property presupposes the establishment of the appropriate morale and political atmosphere in labor collectives. It is particularly important to maintain an atmosphere of intolerance for mismanagement and waste. A resolute struggle must be waged against the apathy and indifference of some workers toward these matters, losses must be prevented, the manufacture of defective goods must not be tolerated and the level of organization and responsibility must be raised in all spheres.

The approach to all work connected with the cultivation of a solicitous attitude toward productive resources must emphasize criticism and self-criticism. The criticism must be constructive, productive and mobilizing and must convince people that the tasks lying ahead will be completed successfully. When economic problems are being investigated, we must strive for the proper balance in the discussion of shortcomings and achievements. The main thing is to encourage people to constantly seek and utilize production reserves.

The objectives set at the 26th party congress and in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the efficient use of resources have been widely discussed in party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and at meetings of labor collectives. This is an important stage of the work. Each public organization and each labor collective must plan specific organizational and technical measures and strive for their consistent implementation. It is the duty of party and Komsomol committees and local trade-union committees to help each worker find his own place in the nationwide struggle for thrift and conservation. As mentioned

above, propagandists and the system of political and economic education have a colossal role to play and can do much to publicize the experience of a specific enterprise or specific branch in the efficient use of resources.

There is no doubt that the personnel of the mass media and propagandists will devote all of their energy, knowledge and experience to the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions regarding the further augmentation of national economic potential and will make a fitting contribution to the struggle for the efficient and economical use of material resources.

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## NATIONAL

### LOCAL PARTY DIRECTION OF ACADEMIC METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESCRIBED

Moscow OBSCHESTVENNNYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, 1981 pp 165-171

[Article: "Central Council of Philosophical (Methodological) Seminars"]

[Excerpts] The history of philosophical (methodological) seminars in the USSR began with postgraduate methodological seminars which were organized at the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov in the 1920s. At the beginning of the 1930s, some USSR Academy of Sciences institutes created seminars for mature scientists. A stable system of seminars was organized at Moscow State University and the USSR Academy of Sciences starting with the mid-1950s, after which seminars were marked by a rapid quantitative and qualitative growth. By 1971 there were 3,700 throughout the country. Today, there are more than 6,000 seminars attended by more than 200,000 specialists. Along with seminars on methodological problems of the natural and technical sciences, seminars on methodological problems of the social sciences are becoming more widespread. The 26th CPSU Congress noted as worthy of recognition the experience of seminars on methodological problems of the social and the natural sciences at the Novosibirsk Scientific Center.

The work of the seminars is improving. Previously the USSR Academy of Sciences had two central bureaus of methodological seminars for the natural and social sciences. In 1979, a single Central Council of Philosophical (Methodological) Seminars, headed by Academician Yu. Ovchinnikov, USSR Academy of Sciences vice president, was created under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, on the recommendation of the CC CPSU. The council includes senior party workers and noted scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the republic and sectorial academies of sciences and the higher educational institutions in the country. The Central Council was instructed to provide the overall scientific-methodical management of the entire system of seminars regardless of departmental or regional affiliation.

The tasks aimed at improving the work of methodological seminars sponsored by the country's scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions in the light of the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" (1979) were defined at the first expanded meeting of the Central Council, which was held in October 1979. The new Regulation on Philosophical (Methodological) Seminars, applicable to all scientific institutions and higher educational establishments in the country, was approved at the same session.

The general-institute (departmental) and laboratory (chair and interdepartmental) seminars are the main varieties of philosophical-methodological seminars. They are created under the party committees (party bureaus) and scientific councils of establishments and consist of leading scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel.

One of the most important tasks of the Central Council, its bureau and work group is to maintain permanent creative contacts with republic and local seminar councils (bureaus), and heads and members of seminars sponsored by scientific research institutes and VUZs. The practical experience of regional bureaus is examined through such contacts, visits are paid to local seminars, consultations are offered, seminars and conferences are sponsored for their managers, and steps are taken for the creation of new republic and oblast (city) seminar councils and bureaus.

During the past 2 years republic seminar councils have been set up and have been doing successful work under the presidiums of the academies of sciences of the Georgian, Uzbek, Kirghiz, Turkmen and Moldavian SSRs and the Far Eastern USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Center; the seminar bureaus under the presidiums of the academies of sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, the Ural SSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Center and the USSR Academy of Sciences Kola Branch have been reorganized. The central and regional councils direct seminar activities toward increasing their contribution to the formulation of planned scientific topics for scientific research institutes and VUZs.

Seminar bureaus, which are scientific-methodical organs, are set up under rayon party committees in large cities in which a considerable number of scientific institutions and higher educational establishments are located. Thus, every month the Moscow Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Party Committee Seminar Bureau sponsors scientific-methodical conferences for heads of seminars, at which skilled specialists in the field of scientific methodology lecture. At its May 1981 meeting, the bureau of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon CPSU Committee dealt especially with the work of the seminars at the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of General and Technical Chemistry. The bureau meeting was attended by Academician Yu. Ovchinnikov, USSR Academy of Sciences vice president. Actually, this was a joint session of the rayon party committee bureau and the bureau of the academic department. The participants noted the fruitfulness of this measure, which helped them to define ways of improving the work of seminars and of strengthening their ties with the scientific activities of the institutes.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. On the subject of these seminars see in particular A. Kochergin, "Philosophy Seminars at the Novosibirsk Scientific Center," OBSCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI, No 6, 1979. Editorial note.
2. Reviews of the materials of the session were published in KOMMUNIST (No 16, 1979) and VOPROSY FILOSOFII (No 2, 1980). VOPROSY FILOSOFII carries the text

of the Regulation on Philosophical (Methodological) Seminars. See also Yu. V. Sachkov and V. P. Chekulin "Philosophical (Methodological) Seminars in Scientific Institutions" VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, No 4, 1980.

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NATIONAL

BOTH ZIONISM, ANTISEMITISM MUST BE OPPOSED ACCORDING TO SOVIET SCHOLAR

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 5, 1981 pp 30-34

[Article by Prof M. S. Dzhunusov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Theoretical Problems of Proletarian Internationalism in the Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpt] As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the upbringing of the working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism is "the party's sacred duty." Like those of preceding congresses, the resolutions of the 26th congress emphasize that the Leninist party has always struggled and will wage a decisive struggle against all manifestations of chauvinism or nationalism, against anti-Semitism and Zionism. This instruction issued at the high communist forum is of basic importance to the formation of an active life stance of the internationalist who is an irreconcilable fighter against all forms of manifestation of nationalism not only in ideology and politics but in human feelings and emotions, and not only on the theoretical level but in ordinary life. The internationalist fights all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinistic arrogance and national exclusivity. The CC CPSU decree "On Preparations for the Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the USSR" emphasizes that the party members "reject all forms of bourgeois-nationalistic ideology, be it great-power chauvinism or local nationalism, national conceit or nihilism, anti-Semitism, and Zionism" (Moscow, 1972, p 6). Criticism of Zionism approached from the positions of the working class also means fighting manifestations of anti-Semitism. We must bear in mind the fact that despite the seemingly opposite nature of Zionism and anti-Semitism, they have an identical class nature and are ideological weapons for dividing the working people and pitting them against one another.

Zionism and anti-Semitism carry out such disintegration "operations" from a variety of sides. The first is the pitting of toiling masses of Jewish nationality against toiling masses of other nationalities; the second is pitting against the Jews all "non-Semitic" nationalities. The ideologues of Zionism divide the peoples of the world into two hostile groups: Jews (Zionists) and non-Jews (anti-Semites). Zionism stimulates anti-Semitism and encourages nationalistic feelings in other nations. Conversely, anti-Semitism contributes to the strengthening of Zionism.

The Zionists are spreading the myth of the existence of a Jewish problem in the USSR. The Marxist-Leninists are the most firm fighters against all forms of nationalism, including anti-Semitism and Zionism.

The Soviet people condemn manifestations of anti-Semitism and Zionism. The USSR Constitution states that any type of national discrimination is a violation of socialist law and is penalized as a criminal action.

In the USSR there is no more a Jewish problem than there is a Ukrainian, Uzbek, Georgian or any other national problem. The solution of the national problem from the positions of the proletarian internationalism is one of the laws of the building of socialism.

Loyal to its internationalist traditions, the CPSU has always waged and continues to wage an irreconcilable struggle against all forms of nationalism.

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5003

CSO: 1800/113

REGIONAL

ROLE OF ESTONIAN PRIMARY TRADE-UNION ORGANIZATIONS STRESSED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 1

*(Article: "Increase the Role of Primary Trade-Union Organizations")*

*(Text)* Year after year there is a rise in the level of activity of the primary trade-union organizations and their units--the workshop committees and trade-union groups. This is also clearly testified to by the recently held reports-and-elections meetings with the primary trade-union organizations. The participants in these meetings and conferences examined their own activities during the reporting period in a principled way, from the viewpoint of the lofty requirements of the CPSU CC decree entitled "On the Work of the Karagandinskiy Party Obkom in Fulfilling the Decision of the 25th CPSU Congress on Party Leadership of the Trade-Union Organizations and Increasing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Construction," as well as the decisions of the 26th party congress, and they outlined plans for the future.

During the period just past the trade-union committees and organizations have done a considerable amount to further develop socialist competition and to introduce the brigade form of labor organization. There has also been an increase in their role in solving production problems as well as those in public life. Participation by workers in production management has grown, while permanently operating production conferences have begun to work more effectively.

Nevertheless, during the course of the reports and elections shortcomings were revealed, unsolved problems in the work of the trade-union organizations. In particular, it was emphasized at the meetings that the workers' initiative is still not always supported by the necessary organizational work. This has been discussed, for example, in the Talleks Association, at enterprises of the lumbering, paper, wood-processing, chemical, and electrical engineering industries, as well as in many of the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The speakers spoke especially sharply about the still-existing instances of formalism in the organization of socialist competition, about the need for a more correct utilization of the means of material and moral incentives. Not all the trade-union committees have manifested sufficiently strict standards in the matter of creating the proper conditions for carrying out the tasks assigned by the party and the socialist pledges. This was the subject of discussion, for example, at the Electrical Engineering Plant imeni H. Pegelman, the Narva Plant for Making Reinforced-Concrete Products and Structural Components, and the Vtorchermet Production Association.

Justifiable recriminations were uttered with regard to interruptions in material-technical supply. Particularly great difficulties have been experienced in this respect by the groups of the Volta and Estoplast Plants and by the textile-haberdashery factory. Because of the uneven delivery of rail-road cars at the Tallinn seaport and at a number of other enterprises, disruptions in the operating schedules frequently occurred.

Especially intolerable is the lack of principle shown by certain trade-union committees which have reconciled themselves to violations of the laws on labor and rest; they have given their consent to the dismissal of workers and office employees upon the administration's initiative without there being sufficient grounds for this. Such facts took place at the Keyla Factory, the Oru Peat-Briquette Combine imeni Ja. Anvelt, the Voru and Parnu Bakery Combines, and at Tallinn Housing Administrations. Unfortunately, we also have some trade-union committees which, instead of achieving an improvement in labor organization, too lightly give their consent to conducting above-norm work and "crash work" on days off. Thus, no genuine struggle has been made to reduce above-norm work by the trade-union organizations of the Factory imeni 1 December, the Pykh'yala Plant, the Rakvere Bakery Combine, and it is not by accident that the amount of above-norm work here has increased.

Quite a few critical remarks were also made in connection with shortcomings in the work of the trade enterprises, public eating facilities, everyday services, and urban passenger transportation.

Of course, in each specific instance these problems cannot always be solved by the efforts of an administration or a trade-union committee. It is often the case that the intervention of municipal or rayon institutions is required. But the trouble is that the trade-union committees rarely pose such questions to the higher organs or to the appropriate departments and organizations.

The trade-union organizations have been granted substantial rights, but, as we have seen, they do not always fully utilize them; they do not everywhere genuinely monitor and struggle for the unconditional fulfillment by the administration of all the conditions of the collective agreements.

During the course of the trade-union elections there was a notable improvement in the qualitative composition of the trade-union group organization leaders and the trade-union committees. More workers, women, and young persons were elected to the trade-union committees. There has been a decrease in the turnover rate of elected workers of the primary trade-union organizations. In short, reliable prerequisites have been created for further improving the activities of occupational groups, and for their more active influence on all production and social aspects of the life of the labor groups.

Branch trade-union committees have now begun conferences in the republic. It is important therein to sum up the positive experience of the organizational and educational work of the trade-union organizations, use it extensively to further develop socialist competition, and to mobilize workers, kolkhoz members, and office employees for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We must direct the initiative of the working people to seek out internal production reserves, savings in raw materials and other materials, as well as fuel and energy resources.

The party regards the trade unions as its reliable support among the masses and a powerful means for developing democracy. "A tie with the masses, that is, with the enormous majority of the workers (and then with all working people) is the most important, the most basic condition for the success of any kind of trade-union activity." This is what V. I. Lenin taught us. Hence, such a lofty role for the primary trade-union organizations, which are directly tied in with production, with the masses of the working people. This is an enormous creative force, a reliable bulwark of the party organizations in the localities, and is capable, under the correct leadership, of solving any problems. Everyday, vital leadership of the primary organizations is the most important obligation of the republican Soviet and the trade-union committees.

Further increasing the role of the primary trade-union organizations in the life of labor groups is an important reserve for improving all the work of the trade unions with regard to mobilizing the working people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the specific program of actions outlined by the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU CC, and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, tenth convocation.

2384  
CSO: 1800/133

REGIONAL

**UZBEK PARTY SECRETARY ON LABOR, ENERGY RESOURCES**

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46, Nov 81 p 5

[Article by I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee: "Commissioning All Potential"]

[Text] The Soviet country has reached the end of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Uzbek party organization and the republic's working people are channelling their efforts toward the successful fulfillment of the 1981 program. In 9 months industry sold R222 million worth of products over and above the quota. Manufacture thereof increased 7 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity grew 4 percent. However, our achievements in all areas of economic activity could and should have been far more impressive; for this we have all possibilities and as yet unutilized resources.

**Making Rational Use of Labor Resources**

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee attaches exceptional importance to the rational use of labor resources. It is well known that the natural increase in the population, mainly the rural population living in villages and in rayon centers and small towns, is high in the republic. In addition, considerable numbers of the able-bodied population are constantly being released thanks to the increasing mechanization of agriculture. And a surplus of the able-bodied population not employed in production has been observed in a number of the republic's densely populated areas. At the same time it is in these areas that industrial development is not proceeding quickly enough.

Following a decision of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, branches of major production associations and enterprises are now being created in the small towns and rural communities. Practice has convincingly corroborated the correctness of this approach. The creation of branches is enabling us to solve an entire complex of both economic and sociopolitical problems.

The production associations and industrial enterprises will be able to solve today's acute question of their staffing in full with stable personnel. The population of the small towns and rural communities will be able to work in production without having to leave its own areas, considerably improve its material well-being and, what is very important, enhance its cultural level on a firm economic basis.

Approximately 290 branches and shops of industrial enterprises are currently operating successfully in the republic.

An extensive network of branches has been created by enterprises of light, food and local industry and electrical engineering and machine building. The branches of the "Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstroy," "Sredazelektroapparat," "Sredazkabel'" and "Krasnaya zarya" Garment production and industrial associations are distinguished by a high standard of production. In the last 5-year period the republic Ministry of Light Industry alone created 67 branches in various regions which manufactured more than R100 million worth of products.

It should be emphasized in this connection that the creation of branches is not an easy matter. A certain boldness, a readiness to take on additional cares and responsibility, socialist enterprise and practical determination are required of the managers. Certain leaders, unfortunately, are still displaying sluggishness.

The party authorities are performing purposeful work with the managers, revealing the prospects of the development of the works, suggesting paths and methods of work and helping solve practical questions. All the work being done is dictated by the fact that the current 5-year plan intends a considerable increase in the number of enterprise branches and shops in the republic, which will enable us to double the manufacture of consumer goods, for example.

All the republic's ministries and departments have now been set concrete quotas for the development of the said works and their location in all oblasts, primarily in the Karakalpakska ASSR and Dzhizakskaya, Kashkadar'inskaya, Syrkhandar'inskaya and Khorezmskaya oblasts.

Daily supervision of the organization of the branches, the timely development of planning-estimates documents for them and the training of worker and engineering-technical personnel at the head enterprises for the speediest assimilation of the newly introduced production capacity in the small towns and rural regions has been established. We see in this broad prospects for industrial development for many years to come.

#### Making Work More Attractive

Solution of the problem of a reduction in manual labor is particularly important. It is at the center of the attention of all the republic's party organizations. At the start of the last 5-year plan almost one-half of all workers in industry was employed in manual labor. The situation has now improved somewhat, and more extensive use is being made of means of the automation and mechanization of production.

More than 40,000 measures of scientific-technical progress were introduced and over 180 transfer and comprehensively automated lines were commissioned in the republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The work done on the retooling of production made it possible to release and channel into other sectors approximately 35,000 persons and to save over R450 million.

But we regard the results that have been achieved merely as the start of a great deal of complex work. An analysis of the economic activity of the industrial enterprises shows that there are still considerable reserves.

There is also another aspect of the problem--making work more attractive and meaningful. It should be mentioned that both economic and social aspects are closely interconnected here. Practice confirms that where work is unattractive and monotonous, personnel turnover is high and breakdowns in the organization of production are more frequent, which, naturally, has a negative effect on the economic indicators. It is for this reason that all our industrial enterprises have formulated a set of measures for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the replacement of manual labor with mechanized labor. Implementation of the measures is being strictly monitored by the party organizations locally. The leadership of all work on the mechanization of manual labor has been entrusted to special commissions headed by enterprise chief engineers.

Much is also being done at the republic's enterprises on the assimilation of progressive production processes, the use of less expensive and stronger material in the manufacture of products and the assimilation of new products. At the same time it is in this field that a great deal of complex work has to be done. We refer primarily to an increase in the efficiency of the use of new equipment. The experience of such progressive enterprises as the Samarkand Elevator-Building, Almalyk Chemical and Tashkent Porcelain plants and the Tashkent Aviation Association imeni V.P. Chkalov convinces us that success is achieved by the collectives which attach the most serious significance to this question and adopt a comprehensive approach to the solution of organizational, technical, economic and social problems in their development.

There are also, however, enterprises where the duty factor of highly efficient modern equipment is still low. The Bukhara Textile Works, for example, is a technically highly equipped enterprise, but it is not producing at full efficiency. And the main reasons for this are the inadequate use of new equipment and the insufficiently high level of the workers' professional skill.

In general, we try to attach particular significance to the training of highly skilled personnel. In the 11th Five-Year Plan we have scheduled a wide-ranging program of the development of the network of vocational-technical schools. We plan to create teknikums and branches of technical VUZ's in the industrially developed cities like Angren, Akhangaran, Almalyk, Andizhan, Navoi, Nukus and Chirchik, that is, where there are many working young people.

#### The Highest Demands--on Quality

The question of the training of highly skilled personnel is, in turn, directly connected with problems of a rise in product quality. Today the "high quality" concept includes not only the durability, reliability and aesthetic appearance of the products but also their social significance. Good products put man in a good mood, help him in his work and adorn his life. That is why the highest demands must be made of product quality.

As L.I. Brezhnev observed at the 26th party congress, the level of the demands made on product quality should be very high. Corresponding to the best world and domestic models--we cannot and must not agree to anything less. It is necessary to accustom ourselves to and strive for this, resolutely rejecting everything that is obsolete, outdated and devalued by life itself.

The 10th Five-Year Plan was a breakthrough period in the struggle for high product quality. In recent years in the republic there has been a considerable rise in the technical level and an improvement in the quality of the products manufactured by the industrial enterprises. Uzbekistan currently manufactures approximately 2,000 products bearing the official Symbol of Quality.

Products of our leading enterprises--the "Uzbekkhimmash," Margilan "Atlas" Association, Almalyk Furniture Factory, Uzbek Refractory and Heat-Resistant Metal Works, the Samarkand Garment Production Association imeni 8 Marta and many others--are well known in our country and overseas. One out of every four products of Chirchik's industrial enterprises is manufactured with the Symbol of Quality. Much work to improve product quality is being performed at the Tashkent Tractor Plant. The so-called quality evaluations have become an effective form here.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the party organizations locally are keeping this important area of work at the center of their attention. The Central Committee, for example, recently examined the question of a rise in the technical level and quality of products in the Uzbek SSR in 1981-1985. A decree was adopted which approves the socialist pledges of the Uzbek Refractory and Heat-Resistant Metal Works and the Samarkand Production Association imeni 8 Marta to enhance the technical level and quality of the manufactured products and increase the manufacture of products of the highest quality in the 11th Five-Year Plan. This valuable experience has already spread to many of the republic's enterprises. Measures are planned for an intensification of all work connected with a rise in product quality in all sectors.

It would probably be fitting to acknowledge here that the technical level of certain products does not always meet the consumers' requirements. Rural workers are expressing justified complaints to our machine builders for the low quality of certain machines, assemblies and units. The purchasers are far from always content with the products manufactured by certain enterprises of the republic's light, food and local industry.

Clothing, footwear and household-everyday commodities are still frequently manufactured which deviate from the standard models. Such goods, naturally, become shop-soiled on the store counters and in wholesale depot warehouses, are rejected and are relegated in grade, which leads to big economic losses. These problems were discussed this June at a republic party-economic activist meeting. Recommendations were adopted aimed at a sharp improvement in the quality of all manufactured products.

#### The Economy Will Be Economical

One further question--the struggle for economies and thrift. This struggle has assumed a nationwide character. Some 357 million kilowatt-hours of power, 617,000 Gigacalories of thermal energy, 45,000 tons of standard fuel and a considerable quantity of metal, cement, timber and other material resources were saved in the first 9 months of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in Uzbekistan.

Hundreds of thousands of progressive workers, engineering-technical personnel and scientific-technical society and all-union society of inventors and efficiency

experts members have joined actively in the campaign for economies and thrift. But it is not everywhere that due attention has yet been paid to this important matter. An analysis of the work being performed in the republic on economies shows that instances of the irrational use of raw material and intermediate products and an irresponsible attitude toward the preservation and use of material assets have not yet been eradicated.

The party organizations locally are stepping up supervision of the economic activity of the administration, mobilizing the broad working people's masses and enlisting the mass information and propaganda media in work on economies and thrift and are holding managers and each communist strictly to account for extravagance and an improprietary attitude toward national wealth.

At the same time it would be wrong to conceive of an increase in production efficiency as a whole merely as implementation of the corresponding measures outlined from above. An important part is played here by the initiative of the working people themselves, and the party organizations are endeavoring to consolidate the labor enthusiasm of the time of the preparation and proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress in order on this basis to secure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of the first year and subsequent years of the 5-year plan.

Fifteen progressive industrial enterprises and transport organizations have come out with a valuable initiative in the republic for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of personal quotas in the 11th Five-Year Plan. They include M. Abdullayeva, winder at the Namangan Silk Cloth Works, V. Bochkov, lathe hand at the Tashkent "Pod'yemnik" Plant, D. Mamatkulov, driver of the Shurchinskoye Motor Transport Enterprise No 77, and others. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee has supported this initiative, and it has now become widespread. Over 10,000 industrial workers have already fulfilled personal plan quotas for 1981 ahead of schedule.

Big scope for initiative is contained in the development of the brigade forms of the organization and stimulation of labor. Hundreds of brigades working on a single order have been created at the republic's industrial enterprises. Good results in the introduction of brigade forms of labor have been achieved in the "Elektroterm" Association and at the "Tashsel'mash" and "Kompressor" plants.

The task now is to extensively and persistently introduce the experience of the foremost collectives at all enterprises.

8850  
CSO: 1830/138

REGIONAL

UZBEK STANDING COMMITTEES PREPARE FOR SUPREME SOVIET

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 1

(Article: "Preparations for Session of UzSSR Supreme Soviet")

*[Text]* The Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with the upcoming fourth session of the Tenth Convocation of the republic's Supreme Soviet on 26 November, has entrusted the Planning and Budget and other standing committees with the task of making a preliminary examination of the State Five-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the UzSSR for the Years 1981--1985, the State Plan for the Republic's Economic and Social Development for 1982, and the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the UzSSR in 1981, as well as the State Budget of the UzSSR for 1982 and the account of the implementation of the budget for 1980.

On 10 November a joint session of the Planning and Budget and other standing committees was held. The session was conducted by the chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy L. I. Grekov.

The report on the drafts of the State Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the UzSSR for the Years 1981--1985 and for the Year 1982 was delivered by the deputy chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, Deputy K. A. Akhmedov.

The session also heard a report by the finance minister of the UzSSR, Deputy V. Muratkhodzhayev concerning the draft of the State Budget of the UzSSR for 1982 and about the implementation of the budget for 1980.

It was noted at the session that the plans for the economic and social development of the UzSSR for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the year 1982 have been worked out in accordance with the directives of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the CP of Uzbekistan, and also taking into consideration the tasks posed for the UzSSR by the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981--1985 and for the Period until 1990.

The session gave its approval to the staffs of the preparatory commissions for the preliminary examination of the appropriate sections of the draft plan and budget, as well as the procedure and time periods of their operation.

2384  
CSO: 1830/128

## UTILIZATION OF LABOR, CAPITAL IN KAZAKHSTAN EXAMINED

Alma-Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSR: SERIYA OБSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK  
in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 1981 pp 81-86

[Article by M. M. Munatayev and M. K. Mukanova: "Increasing the Equipment Shift Coefficient"]

[Text] In commenting on the tremendous role that the economizing of time saves in collective production, Marx wrote that every economy achieved by society is, in the final analysis, reduced to a saving of time, and he called the law of time saving the first economic law in socialist society.

At the present-day stage in the development of the economy, a task that is especially important is the task of the most complete use of the existing equipment. The material wealth of society in the final analysis is determined by the size of the time fund that is used in operating the equipment and by the level of that equipment's productivity. With the present-day scope of production, the importance of each hour of equipment operation is extremely great. Let us consider some figures. At the present time, in order to produce as much petroleum, coal, and steel as was produced in 1913, it takes, respectively, 6.8, 14.5, and 10.3 days, and for the production of electrical energy and mineral fertilizers at the 1913 level, respectively somewhat more than 15 and approximately 8 hours. Time has never before been so saturated as it is right now. At the 16th Congress of Trade Unions L. I. Brezhnev cited eloquent figures. In particular, the loss of just one minute of work time on the scale of the country's national economy is equivalent to the loss of the results of the day's labor of 200,000 workers.

The achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, combined with the advantages of socialism, have immeasurably increased the "price" of work time and, consequently, the responsibility borne by each collective for its efficient use.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan a large amount of attention is being devoted to increasing the productive work time of the equipment, to increasing its shift-use coefficient. And this is not accidental. Among the indicators of use of fixed assets, the equipment shift coefficient occupies a special place, since it reflects the duration of time when the tools of labor are loaded over the 24-hour period and is directly linked with the most important indicators of the enterprises' work effectiveness. This indicator exerts a direct effect upon the actual effectiveness of the capital investments. The one-time expenditures for purchase of new

technology are paid back by an increase in the total amount of profit within the normative deadlines, provided the actual shift coefficient for the operation of that technology is not below the coefficient that was stipulated during the planning process.

The shift coefficient for the operation of machinery and equipment exerts an influence upon the formation of the enterprises' needs for the material, financial, and labor resources that are needed for conducting the economic activity.

The level to which each production subdivision is provided with equipment, manpower, and working capital depends upon the number of shifts during which the production process is carried out. The higher the shift-work coefficient, the smaller the number of machine tools and equipment required to fulfill the production program.

The vital importance of increasing the shift-work coefficient of the equipment was pointed out by the CPSU Central Committee. In the Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev said, "The reduction of idle time, the increase in the shift coefficient, the creation of technological schemes that save energy and materials -- those are the areas where it will be necessary to concentrate our efforts".

In economic literature, computations have been cited which indicate that, with the changeover of machine-building enterprises to two-shift operation, it is possible to achieve on the existing production areas an increase in the production of output of approximately 20 percent. The production of this amount of output requires 2.5 times more capital expenditures for the construction of new enterprises than are required with the more intensive use of the production capacities.

Data that was published recently indicates that an increase, over a 7-8 year period, of the shift coefficient to 1.6-1.8, the percentage of machine time to 60 percent, and the use of equipment capacities to 40 percent as a result of carrying out a number of measures will raise in machine-building the level of use of the equipment and will increase the production of output by 1.5-2 times with almost no additional capital investments<sup>2</sup>.

As a result of the steps being taken by the party and government to improve the use of the production potential that has been created in our country, the whole-shift and intrashift idle-time periods of equipment are being reduced and the duration of the effective operation of the technology is increasing. For example, in the republic's machine-building during the period from 1971 through 1980 the shift coefficient for operation of casting equipment increased from 1.55 to 1.65; and electrical welding machines, from 1.32 to 1.38. The intrashift idle-time periods for those machines during the same period dropped, respectively, from 8.4 to 12.8 percent and from 10 to 11.8 percent [sic].

Nevertheless the equipment operating time that has developed does not satisfy the requirements of intensification of production. At enterprises of machine-building and metal-working, the rates of increase in the shift coefficient have been low. As a whole for the total amount of metal-working equipment in the republic, the shift coefficient constituted 1.29 in 1971, and 1.31 in 1980, that is, changed only very insignificantly. For forge and press machines it dropped from 1.4 to 1.35.

As was indicated by a one-time 24-hour observation of the use of equipment which was carried out by state statistics agencies at 55 machine-building enterprises on 15 May 1980, 4164 units of equipment were not operating during the 24-hour period in the basic production; they included 2906 metal-cutting machine tools, 708 forge and press machine, 218 pieces of casting equipment, and 332 electrical-welding machines.

Each minute of equipment idle time causes tangible damage to the national economy. It is well known, for example, that, during the year, approximately 4.6 rubles of output is produced for each ruble of value of operating machinery and equipment in the republic's machine-building and metal-working. An increase in the return by only one percent is equivalent to an additional increase in output with a total value of more than 3.2 billion rubles.

The insufficiently complete use, and in a number of instances the drop in the level of whole-day and whole-shift use of the metal-working equipment is explained by many factors, but the one that is becoming increasingly important among them is the greater and greater shortage of manpower. For example, at the republic's machine-building enterprises, more than 30 percent of the total equipment idle-time periods occurred as a result of the fact that they were not manned adequately. In the machine-building and metal-working of Kazakhstan one observes a reduction in the number of workers with respect to the amount of installed equipment: in 1980 this indicator dropped by a factor of 1.27 as compared with 1971.

This tendency, in principle, is completely natural: the increase in productivity of technology should always be accompanied by the freeing of a definite amount of manpower. At such time the enterprise, as it were, is supplemented with additional manpower, since the workers who have been freed as a result of the introduction of the new technology fill in the "empty" work sites, thus raising the level of whole-shift and whole-day use. But the drop in the shift-use coefficient and day-use coefficient for the metal-working equipment in the machine-building of Kazakhstan means that the increase in labor productivity and the productivity capability of the technology is not compensating for the created shortage in manpower as a result of the unproportional increase in the number of work sites and the number of workers. During the past five years the amount of installed metal-working equipment at the republic's enterprises of machine-building and metal-working increased by more than 40 percent, but the number of workers increased by only 10 percent.

The reason for the so-called manpower shortage is the slow reorganization of the reproduction of fixed assets in conformity with the requirements of intensification. The accumulation of fixed assets is accompanied by the formation of new work sites with slow rates of replacement of the obsolete tools of labor and freeing of the workers from the existing production. During the past five-year plan, in the republic's industry, with an average annual rate of activation of new fixed assets of 9-10 percent, and withdrawl of obsolete tools of labor of 1.5 percent, the number of the relatively freed workers as a result of the introduction of new technology dropped from 12,300 persons in 1975 to 10,400 persons in 1979.

One of the basic reasons for the low shift coefficient for equipment operation is the nonconformity of the technological structure of the equipment to the structure and labor-intensity of the enterprises' production program. This nonconformity,

which makes it impossible for the enterprise in an even manner over a period of time to load the fixed assets with the fulfillment of the production program, is intensified as a result of the increasing volume of operations to assimilate new types of output. In the republic the series production of new types of industrial output has increased from 35 items in 1970 to 127 items in 1979, that is, by a factor of 3.6.

As a consequence of the continuous growth of highly productive equipment, there have also arisen definite disproportions in the productive force of the total pool of machinery and equipment. It is necessary to improve the existing practice of loading the tools of labor, with a consideration not only of branch, but also inter-branch territorial cooperation. For purposes of increasing the shift coefficient it is necessary to improve the structure of the pool of metal-working equipment by reducing the production of general-purpose machine tools and machinery and increasing the production of highly productive special and combined machine tools, progressive forge and press equipment and automatic lines and complexes, to which special attention was devoted in the Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990<sup>3</sup>.

An increase in the equipment operating time is also achieved by eliminating the bottlenecks in production (nonconformity of capacities among the various technological groups of equipment; insufficiency of billet base; etc.), the improvement of material-technical supply, which makes it possible to eliminate the interruptions in supplying production with raw and other materials, components, etc.

The mechanization of subsidiary production is an important way to raise the shift coefficient in basic production and to free manpower. Computations have indicated that in subsidiary production the equipment shift coefficient is 15-20 percent lower than in the basic production. If one raises the level of whole-shift loading of the equipment in subsidiary production to the level of its load in the basic production, the overall value of the shift coefficient will rise by 2-3 percent.

An analysis of the reasons for equipment idle time in the republic's industry has shown that approximately 20-25 percent of the idle time occurs as a result of repairing the equipment.

Practically speaking, every machine-building enterprise is engaged in the repairing of equipment. The low concentration of repair operations is accompanied by the weak mechanization of labor, the high labor-intensity of the operations, and the low quality of the repair. The service life of the equipment that has been repaired in the enterprises' shop proves to be from one-third to one-half that of the tools of labor that have undergone capital repair at specialized enterprises. The existing practice of repairing the equipment at the plants by the in-house method leads to a dispersion of technology and to a large number of workers employed there. Therefore, for purposes of raising the shift coefficient for equipment operation, it is necessary to carry out the specialization of the machine-building enterprises, including the specialization of the subsidiary production entities, and the concentration and specialization of repair production.

The centralized repair of the most widespread types of metal-working equipment, the manufacture of spare parts for it, and the restoration of worn-out parts will be concentrated at the specialized plant. This requires the planned creation of an exchange fund of units, assemblies, and machine tools of various standard models. The expansion of the scale of the specialized plants will make it possible to close down many small-scale machine-repair shops and repair bases at enterprises and to free a large amount of production areas, equipment, as well as a large number of workers.

The production of replaceable units and parts for machine-building in our country (including Kazakhstan) is not yet sufficiently developed. In the overall value of the output of machine-tool-building, their share is 1.5-2 percent (in the United States it is 12 percent)<sup>4</sup>.

Large opportunities for mechanizing the subsidiary production will appear as a result of the creation in the republic of industrial centers. An industrial center is the total set of enterprises of various departments and ministries having production projects that are used in common. The financing and regulation of these projects that are common to the industrial centers must be carried out jointly by the group of enterprises that form the industrial center.

The projects which can be common ones for the industrial center are, first of all, the services in the subsidiary and service production entities: the boiler room for supplying heat and steam to all enterprises in the industrial center; transformer substations; purification and water-tower structures; radio and telephone centers; computer and training centers; warehouses; garages; etc. The creation of such projects will make it possible to decrease the expenditures for capital investments, and to mechanize the production processes and free a considerable number of workers for basic production.

The existence at enterprises of machine tools and machinery which are unnecessary for the normal production process -- machine tools and machinery which are in the overwhelming majority uneconomical and obsolescent -- is one of the reasons for the drop in the shift coefficient and is one of the factors inhibiting the renovation of the fixed assets, the increase in return on investments, and the increase in profitability and labor productivity.

In order to eliminate the excessive tools of labor, one must first study the opportunities for eliminating them on the basis of attracting an additional number of machine-tool operators from among the persons who were previously employed in the subsidiary operations, or by developing a process of servicing several machine tools and combining occupations. But if this method is impossible, it is necessary to carry out the partial freeing of the excessive equipment -- primarily the equipment with low productivity -- and the conversion of the thus-freed machine-tool operators to a double-shift operating mode. In other words, it will be necessary to take a certain number of machine-tool operators who previously worked on new and obsolete machine tools of the same time during a single shift, and redistribute them to a work load that involves only modern equipment on two shifts. This will result in an increase in the shift coefficient for the entire pool of machine tools.

The freeing of excessive equipment, an act that represents an absolutely necessary prerequisite for converting some of the machine-tool operators to double-shift operation, does not mean any reduction in the enterprise's production capabilities. On the contrary, the production of output will increase as a result of concentrating the personnel in the use of modern technology. As for the considerable amount of metal-working equipment which is to be taken out of operation and which is economically ineffective at the particular enterprise (because of its low productivity, partial loss of reliability and precision, etc.), it can be effectively used in other branches or production entities where the requirements for such parameters are less rigid, including agriculture, repair shops, garages, etc. The broken-down and obsolescent machine tools and assemblies should be written off.

The increase in the shift coefficient by means of freeing the fixed assets which are excessive with the particular number of machine-tool operators is a requirement of the present-day stage in the development of the economy. This method of increasing the load placed upon the tools of labor will make it possible to accelerate the resolution of a number of tasks of the social development of the worker collectives. The use of modern machine tools will require a rise in the special and general-educational level of a considerable number of the workers. Their labor will become more meaningful. The changeover to double-shift operation is accompanied by an increase in the workers' wages, which is assured as a result of the increase in the individual output when operating on more productive equipment.

Specialization and concentration of production exerts a large influence upon the use of the operational time fund. Whereas in the cutting-tool shops of the machine-building plants the time losses of the machine-tool equipment reach 60-70 percent, at the specialized cutting-tool plants they are only 10-15 percent<sup>5</sup>.

At the present time many enterprises have cutting-tool, machine-repair, and casting shops. But the centralized production of cutting tools for the country as a whole comes to approximately 20 percent; castings, 4-5 percent; and forgings, 3 percent. The productivity of this kind of manufacture of them is 2-3 times higher than at unspecialized enterprises, and the quality of the output is also better.

It is easy to imagine what a colossal saving of expenditures of live labor could be achieved if it were possible to raise significantly the level of development of the specialized production entities, because the subsidiary processes employ half the workers! A tremendous pool of machine tools has been scattered among hundreds of repair enterprises and large-scale and small-scale shops not only in the industrial branches, but also in the nonindustrial ones (on sovkhozes, in construction, transportation, etc.), where that pool is used to a much smaller extent than in machine-building.

People have written for a long time about the low level of specialized production of cutting tools, forgings, and castings. But in the practical situation that problem is still being resolved slowly. For a certain period of time the work in this direction became more lively -- new enterprises were built and activated, and they increased somewhat the percentage of the specialized production entities, but then there followed once again a lagging behind the growing need for this kind of output. Machine-repair and cutting-tool shops are continuing to be constructed at almost every new plant, and the network of various kinds of small-scale repair shops is broadening.

The development of the specialized production of cutting tools, forgings, and castings is a complicated problem. But it must be resolved, because without it the reduction of the number of workers in subsidiary production entities and shops is impossible.

It is necessary to expand the construction of large-scale specialized plants for the production of cutting tools, forgings, and castings, especially those in general use. In addition, it is important to use the advantages that are opened up as a result of the organization of industrial associations. If the association includes 3-5 enterprises or more, one can limit oneself to one or two subsidiary shops. Even in this instance the state will derive a large benefit. An association that can serve as an example is the LOMO Leningrad Association, where the production of cutting tools and the machine-repair operations constitute a single effectively operating management.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. PRAVDA, 24 February 1981.
2. VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, No 9, 1969, p 29.
3. PRAVDA, 5 March 1981.
4. PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO, No 11, 1968, p 25.
5. Zhdanov, A. I. Bereznay, N. I., *Osnovnyye fondy i ekonomika promyshlennogo predpriyatiya* [Fixed Assets and the Economics of the Industrial Enterprise], Moscow, 1969, p 147.

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CSO: 1830/143

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ DECREE ON ECONOMIC OFFICIALS' REPORTS TO WORKERS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Improving Informational Outreach to Labor Collectives" under the heading "Before the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party"]

[Text] The Kirghiz CP Central Committee considered the question of reports given by the heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes before labor collectives.

In the decree enacted, it is stated that, in order to comply with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 17th Kirghiz CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Efforts on Behalf of Ideological and Political Education" and in order to implement Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's directions and recommendations, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have begun to devote more attention to organizing reports given by economic leaders to labor collectives, regarding this as an important form of participation by these leaders in the educational process and as a means of increasing the masses' political and vocational activity, developing socialist democracy and drawing workers into social and economic administration.

As a result, labor collective meetings with reports by heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun to take on a more systematic aspect. Thus, the heads of ministries of trade and local industry participate actively not only in enterprises within their jurisdiction but also in those of other branches. The practice of drawing up quarterly plans for the appearance of economic leaders before labor collectives became institutionalized in this way.

Heads of many of the republic's enterprises and farms regularly give reports: the directors of the electronic data processing enterprise imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR; the Frunze experimental plant for electric vacuum machine building; the Osh clothing factory; the "Obuvshchik" factory in Osh; stud farm No. 113 in Talas; the Sokulukskiy Rayon seed farm imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR; the "Dzhangi-Dzher" sovkhоз, Sokulukskiy Rayon; as well as the president of the Alamedinskiy Rayon's kolkhoz imeni Lenin and others.

Good organization has characterized public appearances by economic leaders in the Leninskly and Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayons; the city of Dzhalal-Abad, Oshskaya Oblast; the Dzhety-Oguzskiy and Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayons of the Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and in the Panfilovskiy and Alamedinskiy Rayons. Schedules were prepared in advance for these appearances and leaders reported regularly to party committees on the meetings' outcome.

The content of the leaders' reports, in the majority of cases, is distinguished by efficiency, self-criticism and in-depth analysis of a state of affairs in production, of the status of labor discipline or of working and living conditions and the labor collective's ethical level and morale.

In less formal meetings with leaders, the participants show great interest in improving the collective's work, make valuable recommendations and voice critical comments. In many places labor collectives are regularly informed on the measures taken in response to recommendations and critical comments made at previous meetings.

Informational reports by leaders have proven a good way to acquaint collectives with a state of affairs in the enterprises, organizations and farms, to summarize previous experience, to disclose existing shortcomings and to enhance the labor collective's role in educating its members in vocational and political concepts and in ethics as well as in mobilizing the workers' efforts to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the projections made in the 11th five-year plan.

Along with this, as stated in the decree, there are shortcomings and omissions in the organization of leaders' appearances for reports before labor collectives.

There is no strict accounting and checking for whether presentations by leaders of reports to labor collectives are regularly organized. Nor do party committees show the necessary exacting attitude towards all leaders' fulfilling this duty to the party. As a result, many leaders do not view such presentations at the labor collectives' meetings as the norm nor as vitally necessary. In particular, we would point out the irregularity of labor collectives' meetings for reports by leaders among workers under the Ministries of Construction and Land Reclamation and Water Resources as well as the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the KiSSR Gossnab and those of the Vatkenskiy, Uzgenskiy, Kochkorskiy and Issyk-Atinskiy Rayons. Often general labor collective meetings with reports are replaced by a meeting of a select circle of the most active members or are merged with general conferences in the industry, which diminishes the educative role of the leader's report.

Individual heads of ministries and departments (motor vehicle transportation and highways, the dairy and meat industries, the communications industry and the State Committee on Agricultural Technology) prefer to appear only before their own industry's labor collectives and do not meet with those of other branches, although the activity of these ministries and departments is intimately connected with them and serves to satisfy all workers' inquiries and although the heads of these ministries and departments are deeply interested in obtaining information on the status of goals set for all branches of the national economy.

As yet, little attention is being paid to the quality of reports and no close relationship to the life of the collective is manifested. Some reports are prepared superficially and carelessly or are eulogistic in style and do not reveal actual reasons for existing shortcomings and omissions. Speeches are not always in report format but resemble much more a hearing on omissions in the subordinates' work. Not everywhere do the speakers take into account the hearers' questions, recommendations and critical comments and the implementation of these is poorly monitored. Generalizations are not always drawn from the critical observations and suggestions arising from discussion of the leaders' reports, and such general conclusions are not always put into action. As a result, many criticisms and recommendations remain on paper without practical implementation, which diminishes the influence and effectiveness of the meeting participants.

The decree emphasizes the following: we are to regard the reports made before labor collectives by heads of ministries and departments, industrial enterprises, construction and transportation organizations, sovkhozes and kolkhozes and institutions as the duty of each leader to his party and as an effective means of interpreting to the masses the party's domestic and foreign policy and interpreting to them the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions as well as of mobilizing workers for the successful implementation of these. We must utilize the leaders' reports to develop soviet democracy further and enhance the labor collectives' role in social and economic administration and their role in their workers' education in vocational and political concepts and ethics, for improving work, for forming stable industrial collectives, for rational utilization of worker cadres and kolkhoz workers, for strengthening labor discipline, for reducing losses in working time, for reinforcing thrift and conservation and finally for attracting workers to large-scale socialist competition to fulfill successfully the tasks set in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The KiSSR CP Central Committee made it incumbent upon the heads of ministries and departments, of industrial enterprises, of construction and transportation organizations, of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of institutions to make regular presentations of reports before labor collectives on the status of the production sector responsible to them. It was decreed that the heads of the republic's ministries and departments give reports before labor collectives at least once per quarter and this not only in their own branch's industrial collectives but in other labor collectives as well, i.e., those whose goods or services they utilize. Directors of enterprises and sovkhozes and kolkhoz presidents are obliged to speak each month as a rule.

CP departments, KiSSR CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are instructed to monitor efficiently the leaders' reports before labor collectives, enhance their role and increase their responsibility for the state of the collectives' theoretical educative work. The workers are to listen regularly to leader evaluations of the workers' participation in theoretical educational work. They are to learn to combine skillfully management methods in production, organization and education.

They are to work indefatigably to raise their level of theoretical and ideological awareness and vocational skill and educate them to approach creatively the completion of their vocational tasks as well as the task of manifesting theoretical

educational activity, initiative, efficiency and self-criticism. A system of party instruction is to be utilized energetically in reaching these goals.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee directed the special attention of the Central Committee's departments and of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms as well as that of the primary party organizations and the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions to organizing formal and informal meetings of workers with economic leaders and systematically improving these meetings. The workers must receive timely notification of the meeting place and time so that maximum participation will be assured.

They are called upon to make an accurate record of suggestions and criticisms voiced during discussion based on the leaders' informational speeches and to implement suggestions and critical comments. Regular meetings must provide information on measures adopted on the basis of these worker recommendations.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee made it incumbent upon the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to report each month, and upon the ministries and departments to report each quarter, to the Kirghiz CP Central Committee on economic leaders' appearances to give reports before labor collectives and on measures taken to implement the workers' recommendations and critical comments.

9582  
CSO: 1830/137

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS, ASSISTANCE WITH COTTON HARVEST

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 1

(Article by Yu. Ostapenko, special correspondent: "Such Lightweight but Heavy Cotton")

(Text) Uzbekistan's Syrdarinskaya Oblast is rich in "capitals." Formerly its administrative center was located in a city whose name was given by the Syr-Dar'ya River, then it was Yangiyer, and now the young populated point of Gulistan has become the center of one of the republic's most fertile oblasts.

What is described above requires two further clarifications. In the first place, the Syr-Dar'ya is rich not only in cities, but, above all, its most important resource is cotton. And, in the second place, it only became an extremely fertile place very recently; its former name had a far from good ring to it--Golodnaya /i.e., the "Hungry"/ Steppe. I happened to visit these regions some time ago, and a more desert-like, lifeless place could hardly be imagined. But this time I simply did not recognize the familiar places. There where the steppe had been, bearing such a mournful name, there now stood a wall of cotton, while melon patches, gardens, and orchards were becoming green. On the renewed land sovkhozes have come into being which often do not have names yet but are registered as numbers: 11, 23, 31, and so forth. But names for sovkhozes are somewhat of a luxury item, while cotton is a concern for today, and it is about it and only about it that we will speak now.

The youth of the sovkhozes here makes itself known as follows: the farms have a shortage of working hands, and the cultivation of cotton here is virtually entirely dependent on machines. And one of such machines in the production cycle of this valuable technical crop is the airplane, which prepares the planting areas of this virgin land for harvesting by machine.

The pilots know their business; they know the value of their work, and they are very glad that this work is carried out conscientiously. Indeed, it can already be said that it has been carried out because the pilots have already completed the chemical spraying from the air of the sown areas, and this labor victory has been credited to the Kazakh winged agriculturalists, more exactly to the men from Tselinograd.

It is not for the crews from Tselinograd to engage in mastery; they are concerned with the fertilization and weeding of grain crops in their own area; they have

successfully handled tasks in Russia's central oblasts and in the Northern Caucasus. And here now--defoliation, which is also, by the way, an ordinary work for these men from Kazakhstan.

Twenty airplanes from the Tselinograd Aviation Enterprise were now operating in Syrdarinskaya Oblast. They were confronted with the following task: to process 50,000 hectares of fields. The pilots undertook an obligation to do more--57,000 hectares. Life, however, made corrections in these figures as well. In many sectors (charts, as they say here) a repeat defoliation had to be carried out, and thus the personal hectare account of the "guests" rose to 62,000.

Together with the commander of the combined aviation enterprise, V. Ostrovskiy and his deputy for political-education work, V. Chivilkov, we leafed through the resumes, and I wrote down the names of the leading men, their profits, and their summer hours. And what a coincidence occurred: I had a notebook in my pocket which I had carried with me on my trip to Kazakhstan. And I compared the names which I had jotted down in the summer with those which I saw now: V. Zabolotnyy, A. Babanin, S. Abuov, V. Fotler--they had given tone to the competition at that time, and now they were doing so again. Well, what enviable consistency! To their "grain" hectares the progressive pilots were adding an account of the no less valuable "cotton" hectares.

The success of the men from Tselinograd is not by accident: they have a splendidly developed technology, a precise organization, abundant experience in group flights and work at operations points, and progressive flight methods in AKhR /aviation chemical work/. The AKhR veteran, PANKh /expansion unknown/ senior engineer Yu. Rogatnyy precisely coordinated the actions of the crews and the economic workers.

There are no breaks in cotton production; the light-blue combines have already gone out into the fields, while the green Antonovs /airplanes/ have been sent on their way north. The 1981 harvest season is now a thing of the past, but they, the pilots, will still dream for a long time about the bright green fields, enclosed by rows of mulberry bushes, diving down headlong to meet the upcoming ground, pulling out and flying along the caravan-like rows, filled to the top with white, seemingly lightweight fiber. Cotton, "white gold," within which there is also a portion of their own scarcely lightweight toil.

2384

CSO: 1830/128

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN FARM RAYON IS 'SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY PROVING GROUND'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 October page 2 carries KOMUNISTI correspondent Dzh. Kurkhuli's 1,600-word interview with Gardabani Rayon First Secretary O. Bokeria on what is being done to boost agricultural productivity in the rayon--which is a major supplier of foodstuffs to Tbilisi and Rustavi--since it became a kind of "science-technology proving ground" with the creation in July 1980 of the rayon Council to Coordinate the Adoption of Scientific and Technical Advances, a move which entailed the participation and involvement of numerous republic-level and rayon agricultural units and associated entities. Bokeria describes innovations including new vegetable varieties brought in from elsewhere in the USSR, new cultivation techniques and planting patterns, and so on, with particular attention to more efficient and less costly nursery, coldframe, and hothouse systems for year-round food production. Other sector divisions in the council are mentioned briefly (transport, fieldwork, poultry, and so on).

6854  
CSO: 1813/708

HUNGARIAN CO-OP EXPERTS TOUR ABASHA, OTHER GEORGIAN RAYONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 October page 2 has a 1,200-word report by GruzINFORM special correspondent Ye. Vorobeychik, who accompanied the visiting Hungarian farm co-op experts on their tour of Georgia. Most of the article describes the farmers and co-op arrangements in prosperous Abasha Rayon, with the main focus on hog raising. Reference is made to Georgians' visit to Hungary last year to learn from their co-op experience.

6854  
CSO: 1813/708

FOREIGN BROADCASTS OF RADIO BAKU HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 8 September 1981 p 4 carries a 1,700-word article by Agshin Babayev, deputy chairman of the AzSSR State Television and Radio Committee, briefly highlighting the history and organization of the foreign broadcasts of Radio Baku from the commencement of broadcasts to Iran and Turkey in 1941 up to the present. Excerpts from letters from listeners are appended; these express appreciation for the programs--a letter from London and one from Tabriz commend Baku for their broadcasts on Southern Azerbaijan.

CSO: 1831/1001

#### AZERBAIJANI APPOINTED SECTION CHIEF IN USSR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 20 October 1981 p 2 carries a 1,000-word interview with the director of the Faculty of Genetics and Agricultural Animal Breeding at the Azerbaijan Institute of Agriculture, Dr Zulfugar Verdiyev, who has just been appointed to head "a new section for the breeding of zebus, yaks, buffaloes and camels at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture." The interview appears under the rubric "Before the Plenum of the CC AzCP."

CSO: 1831/1001

#### NEW COLUMN DEVOTED TO HUMOR FROM TABRIZ STARTS UP

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 30 October 1981 p 8 carries a 600-word anecdote and announcement by SIRUS that a special column will be devoted to humor from Southern Azerbaijan entitled "Smile of Tabriz." Examples will be culled from Southern Azerbaijan humorists whose work has appeared in the South. Among the pseudonyms will be "Tysbagha Javad, Juje Baghyr, Bajadan Bakhan, Aghja Sichany, Javad Na'ra...and others."

CSO: 1831/1002

#### CONTENTS OF SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI MAGAZINE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 18 September 1981 p 7 carries a 1,000-word article by Hamid Mammadzada reviewing the contents of DADA GORGUD, No 11--a literary journal published in Tabriz, which has just begun its second year of publication. It is noted that at the time of the Iranian revolution "there was not one press for our mother tongue in Tabriz, the center of Azerbaijan." One result of this lack, as well as the "political turbulence of our country and financial need," is that "many of the publications which had started up last year have already ceased publication. These are the following: 1. ULDUZ, 2. KOROGHLU, 3. YOLDASH, 4. ISHYG (published in Urmiya), 5. CHENLI BEL, 6. MOLLA NASRADDIN, 7. AVADLYG, 8. ODLAR YURDU, 9. BIRLIK, 10. MUSHTULUG, 11. YAZMAJA, 12. AZERBAYJAN SESI..." The contents of DADA GORGUD (aside from its lead editorial, quoted in part above) contain poetry and prose from known Southern Azerbaijani writers and a smattering of works from "Northern Azerbaijan" (AzSSR), some of which appeared earlier in ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT.

CSO: 1831/1002

#### KAZAKH MONUMENTS SUFFER FROM NEGLECT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 9, September 1981 carries on pages 19-20 an 800-word article by Sutemgen Bukrov, member of the Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast Council of the KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments on damage suffered by monuments and inscriptions from the past due to the elements and the attentions of vandals. Central Kazakhstan, the area now forming Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast in particular, is rich in historical monuments and cultural artifacts including, for example, Kifjaq mausoleums that survive with their decorations from the 7th-9th centuries. In

all some 30 monuments are under state protection and 377 other monuments and artifacts are known and registered by the oblast Society for the Protection of the Historical and Cultural Monuments.

Many such monuments and artifacts need repair and restoration and some work is being carried out by "Qazrestauratsiya" (Kazakhstan Restoration). Since these monuments are the heritage of the people this is wholly appropriate. However, Bukirov continues, many other monuments are still suffering from the effects of wind, water and other natural forces and much has been lost. Moreover, the author goes on, in connection with a description of his own role in studying these monuments, there is also the problem of vandalism, particularly of many early inscriptions showing Kazakh clan brands. He ends by repeating the provisions of the 1978 law of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet "On Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments" and calls for their strict application to preserve monuments and artifacts of the past.

CSO: 1832/1053

#### NEW TWO-VOLUME UZBEK LANGUAGE DICTIONARY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKİSTONI ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek No 20, 14 Aug 81 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Izzat Sultanov and Fattah Abdullaev entitled "New Heights in Lexicography" reviewing the two volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" compiled by the Institute of Language and Literature imeni A. S. Pushkin of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, published in Moscow. In justifying the delay in the appearance of this dictionary, reviewers note that such dictionaries are often late in appearing. The Uzbek dictionary, with its 60,000 words and expressions, took a relatively short time to compile. Besides the words found in everyday speech, the dictionary also contains many archaic words, words from the various dialects and ethnographic concepts. It is especially important that the dictionary shows from what language the words are derived. Reviewers approve of the organization of entries and the richness of material packed into each. To illustrate, they cite the number of meanings offered for various words; for example, for the word bash [head], the 1941 Uzbek-Russian dictionary provided four meanings, the 1959 edition gave 13, and the new dictionary gives 20.

Reviewers devote special attention to words from the various dialects which now should be considered part of the richness of the Uzbek language as a whole. These words are not alien; they also belong to the people. Many such words were not included at all in the dictionary, or else they were (unjustifiably) marked as belonging only to specific dialects. Even though certain Arabic and Tajik words are included, others which are Uzbek and exist in Khivan dialects and in the language of Uzbeks living in Afghanistan are for some reason not included. Before a second edition of the dictionary appears, this and other problems will have to be considered. Nevertheless, the publication of this dictionary remains a major achievement.

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